AMENDED CLAIMS

EXCLUSIVELY PRESENTED FOR CLARITY

037 What is claimed is:

1. (Amended for clarity) A Voltage Dosimeter, including a method for producing and maintaining a desired negative electrode voltage from a voltage producing source in a first predetermined range of values having an upper limit and a lower limit so as to control (delete the) positive electrode voltage and maintain a stable base state of voltage production to eliminate the necessity for constant maximum voltage production, said Voltage Dosimeter including an electronic control unit (ECU) having memory, two electrodes, two voltimeters connected to each electrode for measuring voltage at each electrode, an electric switch for activating the device, said Voltage Dosimeter determining a circulation time delay between electrical energy production from said voltage producing source and electrical energy detection at said positive electrode, a battery to activate the device , said voltage producing source determining chemically, mechanically or through nuclear energy said positive electrode voltage levels and dosage controlled by said ECU for delivering selected said voltage producing doses and said positive electrode voltage levels and doses, said voltage producing

sequential plurality of said positive electrode voltage doses ranging from a smallest dose to a largest dose, a reaction time denoting local or extreme maximum or minimum positive electrode voltage production.

2.(Amended for clarity)The method of Claim 1 further comprising:

delivering the largest initial positive electrode voltage dose or the subsequent smallest or largest positive electrode voltage dose depending on proximity to the desired negative electrode voltage (delete dosage) while repeatedly sequencing through the plurality of sequential said positive electrode voltage doses beginning with the smallest dose and proceeding to an adjacent dose in said sequence after a predetermined time interval has elapsed until said negative electrode voltage (delete level) from said voltage producing source attains the desired voltage (delete level) at which point said voltage producing dose and said positive electrode voltage and dose are selected to occupy a stable base state of constant electrical energy production and positive electrode voltage and dosage ;

delivering the selected voltage so as to maintain said negative electrode voltage (delete level) in the desired range in a stable base state.

3.(Original) The method of claim 2 wherein said circulation time is determined by:

means for storing a predetermined number of base state voltage values in memory; and

means for determining a predetermined sequence of base state voltage values.

4.(Original) The method of claim 2 in which a plurality of sequential said positive electrode voltage doses are generated in fuel cells.

5.(Amended for clarity) The method of claim 2 wherein said plurality of sequential said positive electrode voltages (delete values) are generated by steam.

6. (Amended for clarity) The method of claim 2 wherein said plurality of positive electrode voltages are connected by logic switches.

7. (Original) The method of claim 2 wherein a predetermined said negative electrode voltage level for a predetermined amount of said time produces a predetermined said voltage producing and positive electrode voltage dose.

8. (Amended for clarity)The method of claim 2 wherein a first closing of said electric switch produces a first battery discharge and a first said negative electrode voltage (delete level) in a fuel cell).

9 (Original) The method of claim 2 wherein said negative electrode voltage range varies with application.

10. (Amended for clarity) The method of claim 2 wherein voltage dosages of different Voltage Dosimeters are connected by switches controlled by logic.

11.(Amended for clarity) The method of claim 2, wherein maintaining said desired negative electrode voltage of a fuel cell within a first predetermined range of values having an upper limit and a lower limit so as to control said positive electrode voltage of said fuel cell and maintain a stable said base state of said voltage production, said Voltage Dosimeter determining (delete "a") said circulation time delay between said electrical energy production from a said reactant gas flow rate to said electrical energy detection by said voltimeter, said reactant gas flow rate controlled by said ECU through variably opening solenoid valves for delivering (delete selected ) said selected negative electrode voltages and positive electrode voltages and doses , said Voltage Dosimeter

having a sequential plurality of positive electrode voltage doses and levels and negative electrode voltage (delete doses) levels ranging from a smallest (delete dose ) to a largest (delete dose) level or dose, a said reaction time denoting local or extreme maximum or minimum reactant gas flow rate producing local or extreme maximum or minimum said negative electrode voltages (delete and), said positive electrode voltages and doses, and voltage producing doses, the method further comprising:

delivering the largest or smallest reactant gas flow rate to said fuel cell determined by proximity of said initial largest and smallest positive electrode voltage dose to said desired negative electrode voltage (delete "producing dose.said smallest positive electrode dose voltage, negative electrode voltage dose and the largest/smallest said positive electrode voltage to the circuit connected to said fuel cell") while repeatedly sequencing through the plurality of sequential said negative electrode voltage levels beginning with the smallest level and proceeding to an adjacent (delete dose) level in the sequence after a predetermined time interval has elapsed until said negative electrode voltage level of said voltage producing source attains the desired voltage level at which point a corresponding said reactant gas flow rate producing said positive electrode voltage and dose (delete is) are selected to occupy a stable

base state (delete from) of said plurality of said positive electrode voltage levels and doses;

delivering said selected reactant gas flow rate producing said positive electrode doses so as to maintain said negative electrode voltage level in said desired range in a stable base state..

13. (Original)The method of claim 2 wherein said reaction time is determined by logic flow charts.

14. (Amended for clarity) The method of claim 2 wherein said plurality of positive electrode voltages are connected by logic switches.

15. (Original)The method of claim 2 wherein a predetermined said negative electrode voltage level for a predetermined amount of time produces said positive electrode voltage doses.

16. (Original) The method of claim 2 wherein a first closing of said electric switch produces a battery discharge and a first negative electrode voltage level.

17. (Original)The method of claim 2 wherein the operating said negative electrode voltage range varies with application.

18. (Amended for clarity) The method of claim 2 wherein said negative electrode voltages are connected by switches controlled by logic.

19. (Original) The method of claim 2 wherein said reactant gases are hydrogen and oxygen.

Claims 20-34 are cancelled and were previously presented.

Figure 1/6 is labeled new. The rest are original.